

NORTHERN SECTION

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About National Parks In California

By Doctor Carl P. Russell, Field Naturalist, U. S. National Park Service

(Dr. Russell spoke at the regional meeting held in Fresno in October on the National Park museum work. He very generously offered to compile a bibliography on the National Parks in California. We are greatly indebted to him for the authoritative bibliography which we print in full.

It will interest librarians to know that Dr. Russell is the author of the recent publication from Stanford University Press, "One Hundred Years in Yosemite.")

Directed reading about California parks is made easy for pupils of the upper grades by the existence of a rich and varied literature. But little satisfactory material has been produced for pupils of the lower grades. The following annotated list of items has been prepared with the idea of selecting a few titles that best treat of the several fields of interest exemplified in the national parks in California.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks

These are separate and distinct parks administered by one superintendent, Colonel John R. White, who is to be addressed at Sequoia National Park. They are in eastern central California, about a three hour motor journey from Visalia or Fresno. Sequoia National Park contains 604 square miles of beautiful mountainous country and extends from the high crest of the Sierra Nevada to warm western slopes about 1000 feet above sea level. It is noted for its many groves (more than a million trees) of giant Sequoias, including the General Sherman tree, "the oldest thing alive," towering mountain ranges, of which Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the United States, (nearly three miles high), is the climax; and spectacular canyons carved in granite. The park is open the year around.

General Grant National Park is but thirty-five miles north of Sequoia. It contains four square miles and was established to preserve the famous General Grant Tree—"the Nation's Christmas Tree"—and two magnificent groves of Big Trees.

The white man's knowledge of Sequoia National Park began with the discovery of the Giant Forest by Hale Tharp in 1858. Little attention was given the forest wonders by the pioneer contemporaries of Tharp, but by 1878 commercial interests threatened the safety of the groves and certain public-spirited men were aroused to action. During the next twelve years the region of the Giant Forest was brought to the attention of the nation through many editorials in the press and special articles in leading journals of the land. The interest developed by this activity influenced the passage in 1890 of bills by the House and Senate creating Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park.

Prior to the period (1878-1890) when the establishment of the parks was sought, very little pertaining to Big Trees of this section appeared in print. But the wave of publicity put in motion by Colonel W. Stewart and others of the Visalia Delta, has grown until a wealth of in-

formation is now preserved in printed form.

One who seeks a well rounded story of the Sequoia and General Grant areas can obtain it, probably, from the following described references, which have been selected because of their significance and accessibility. Strictly scientific papers have not been described. B. W. Evermann has published material on the Golden Trout of the region; Andrew C. Lawson and Adolph Knopf have contributed to the knowledge of the local geology; Alice Eastwood and Frank J. Smiley have written on the flora. These technical papers are listed in Farquhar's "Exploration of the Sierra Nevada" referred to below.

Farquhar, F. P. *Exploration of the Sierra Nevada.* In California Historical Society Quarterly, p. 1-58. Mar. 1925, illus.

An excellent compendium of facts regarding the early history of the Sierra Nevada with original sources cited. Mr. Farquhar's summary of the history of the Kings Canyon and Mt. Whitney regions is especially valuable in connection with Sequoia and General Grant studies. A bibliography of published papers resulting from recent scientific work done in the parks regions is appended.

Farquhar, F. P. *Place names of the High Sierra.* San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1926. 128 p.

A veritable fountain of information on men and events of the Sierra Nevada; compressed, yet comprehensive and readily drawn upon. This is the best work for quick reference to the history of the Sequoia region. Original sources are cited.

Fry, Walter and White, J. R. *Big Trees.* Stanford University, California, Stanford University Press, 1930. xii, 114 p. illus., maps.

The authors write of their intimate contacts made with the Big Trees during long residence in the Sequoia groves. Both writers are officials of the U. S. National Park Service. Their account is brief, easy to read, and very meaty; interpretations are original and conclusions drawn are the result of independent observations. The work is based on thorough study made locally but valuable material is presented on the entire range of *Sequoia gigantea*. A distribution map is included which locates all groves of Big Trees. Contains historical data not published elsewhere. This is the most important book on Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Hall, A. F. *Guide to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks*. Berkeley, Calif. 151 p. illus., maps.

A second edition of a successful pocket-size guide book by the Senior Naturalist and Forester of the U. S. National Park Service. Designed for use on the trails and roads of the parks, but contains condensed information on the local history and biology which makes the book useful as a school reference.

Hill, C. L. *Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks*. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1916. 39 p., illus.

An outline of forest types in the central Sierra Nevada with brief accounts of the important tree species, including *Sequoia gigantea*. Obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10c per copy, postage prepaid.

Huntington, Ellsworth. *Secret of the Big Trees*. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1920. 24 p. illus.

An account of the study of growth rings in *Sequoia gigantea* and the light thrown upon climatic changes of California. Obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for five cents per copy, postage prepaid.

U. S. Department of the Interior. Circular of general information regarding Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1932. 50 p. illus., maps.

A paper covered booklet revised annually by the U. S. National Park Service and supplied without charge. It contains a brief general description of the two parks with rather full notes on what to see, how to travel, where to obtain accommodations, costs, and pertinent suggestions as to how to get the most out of a visit to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. Rules and regulations enforced by the government are included. The maps are strictly up to date and most useful. Every visitor or prospective visitor should supply himself with this publication. It may be obtained from the Superintendent, Sequoia National Park, California. Bibliography.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

"With its comfortably active volcano, its inviting cinder cones and lava fields, vigorously boiling hot springs, mud lakes, and 'mush pots' for the volcanologist to study, and the glaciated divides and canyons for the physiographer, in a setting of lovely scenery and attractive camps for the tourist, all easily accessible, the Lassen Peak region affords one of the most alluring and instructive spots for a national park."

Lassen Peak, in northeastern California, is the only recently (1917) active volcano in the continental United States. The peak and adjacent area were set aside as a national park in 1916. Its present area is 163 square miles. L. W. Collins is Superintendent and may be addressed at Mineral, Calif., via Red Bluff.

Records reveal that the peak was named St. Joseph's Mountain as early as 1820. Mountain men, trappers, and bona fide settlers frequented

its neighborhood in the 40's, during which time it was called Lassen's Butte, after Peter Lassen who was prominent among the local pioneers. One of the emigrant trails from the east passed through some of the volcanic features which are today celebrated as park attractions. Early travelers, miners and ranchers of the place did not, however, leave written record of their impressions.

Observers with the U. S. Pacific Railroad Exploration parties (1857) and with U. S. Geological Survey parties (70's, 80's and 90's) noted and made some important studies, of the volcanic nature of the place but it was not until the eruptions of 1914-1917 that numbers of printed articles began to take places in the Lassen literature. Several exhaustive dissertations of technical nature in the fields of geology, physics and biology have been produced and others are in preparation. A popular hand book and adequate guide is a desideratum.

Colburn, Mrs. F. E. W. *The kingship of Mt. Lassen*. San Francisco, 1922. 69 p. illus., map.

A remarkable assortment of fact, fancy, legend and government report. It is the most comprehensive descriptive article that has been produced.

Collins, G. L. *Lassen glimpses*. Mineral, Calif., 1929. illus., maps.

This is the most recent booklet on the park and should be obtained by all visitors. It is all too brief but is well illustrated and is an important adjunct in orienting the visitor. With its help one can advantageously plan trail trips so as to reach all advertised features.

Day, A. L., and Allen, E. T. *The volcanic activity and hot springs of Lassen Peak*. Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1925. 190 p. illus., maps. (Publication no. 360)

This is the classic among the number of papers based on studies of the recent volcanic activity. The probable causes and the mechanism of the outbreaks are fully discussed. The origin of the hot springs and their relation to the volcanic activity is treated in detail. Profusely illustrated. Technical.

Diller, J. L. *The volcanic history of Lassen Peak*. Washington, D. C., Department of Interior, 1918. 14 p. illus.

Reprinted from "Science" of May 26, 1916. A brief account, in part, of the new activity (1914-1917) which focused attention on the volcano after its many years of quiet resting. Diller was the foremost authority on the geology of the region having published important papers for the U. S. G. S. in 1889, and 1895. This small paper is presented in the most elementary manner possible.

Fairfield, A. M. *Pioneer history of Lassen County*. Cleveland, Ohio, A. H. Clark, 1916. xxii, 506 p. illus., map.

A detailed history of the region east of Lassen Peak. Contains map of early routes of travel and settlements in the Park region. Gives data on the aborigines of the section.

Grinnell, Joseph, Dixon, Joseph and Linsdale, J. M. *Vertebrate natural history of a section of Northern California through the Lassen Peak region.* Berkeley, Calif., University of California, 1930. v, 594 p. illus., maps. (Contribution from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology)

A monumental work for the use of the serious student. It is a companion volume to "Animal Life in Yosemite" (Grinnell and Storer 1924) organized to dovetail with the findings presented in that valuable work. The local study of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals was made by twelve field workers over a period of six years. The broad problems of ecology are analyzed and various phases of life histories are described. The work is of the type that establishes a permanent marker along the road of progress in biological field studies. It is technical but sufficiently assimilable by pupils of upper grades to class it as a highly desirable item for school libraries. Profusely illustrated. Bibliography.

Loomis, B. F. *Pictorial history of the Lassen volcano.* Anderson, Calif., The Author, 1926. 142 p. illus., maps.

A detailed and most satisfactory account of the volcanic activity of 1914-1917. The author, a resident of the region since 1817 was indefatigable in his studies during the period of activity and obtained a now famous collection of photographs. The book is well illustrated with these pictures. The text is prepared for the lay reader.

U. S. Department of the Interior. *Circular of general information regarding Lassen Volcanic National Park.* Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1932. 22 p. illus., maps.

A very brief resume of the Geologic history, and notes on other features of the park. Maps are useful in planning trips. Rules and regulations are included. Obtainable without cost from the superintendent, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, California.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Yosemite has been in the lime-light for more than three quarters of a century. Hundreds of scientists and writers, professional and otherwise, have contributed to its literature until a thousand items appear in its bibliography. Any designation of a selected few of these items is subject to criticism. The following choice has been made with the idea of facilitating well rounded reading on the park. Bibliographies given in some of the described works will enable the student to extend his studies along special lines. All books listed are obtainable at prices indicated, from the Yosemite Natural History Association, Yosemite National Park, California.

Ellsworth, R. S. *The Giant Sequoia.* Oregon Street, Berkeley, Calif., The Author, 1924. 167 p. illus.

A well written account of the history of the Big Trees, with particular reference to the Mariposa Grove in Yosemite National Park. The author's reading has been thorough, his observations carefully made, and his

conclusions are well founded. Biographies of Galen Clark and the Indian, Sequoyah, add to the value of the work. The bibliography is noteworthy.

(For Big Trees see also Fry and White, 1930; Hill, 1916, and Huntington, 1920, under *Sequoia* and *General Grant*)

Grinnell, Joseph and Storer, T. I. *Animal life in the Yosemite.* Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1924. xviii, 752 p. illus., maps.

An account of the mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians in a cross section of the Sierra Nevada, with discussions of their interrelations. Remarkable from the standpoint of thoroughness and scientific accuracy yet assimilable by the lay man. Of first importance among Yosemite books. Should be in school libraries. Bibliography. \$5.

Hall, A. F., ed. *Handbook of Yosemite National Park.* New York, Putnam, 1921. xiii, 347 p. illus., map.

A compendium of short articles on all phases of the Yosemite story. Each article is written by an authority in its field. Contributors include such eminent specialists as Dr. A. L. Kroeber, Dr. Joseph Grinnell, Dr. B. W. Evermann, and Dr. Willis Linn Jepson. If but one volume on Yosemite could be perused this should be the one. Bibliography. \$2.

Hall, A. F. *Yosemite Valley, an intimate guide.* Berkeley, Calif., 1929. 80 p. illus., maps.

An unusually thorough guide book, profusely and attractively illustrated. With it the park visitor may quickly determine for himself those features of the Valley incomparable in which he will be most interested. The book suggests many lines of study and is decidedly useful as a school reference. Bibliography. 50c.

Hall, H. M., and Hall, C. O. *A Yosemite Flora.* San Francisco, 1912. vii, 282 p., illus.

A practical field guide to the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, of the park region. A discussion of general botanical problems of the Sierra is suggestive to the advanced student. Technical. (For latest information on Yosemite tree see Tre-sidder, Mary Curry and Della Taylor Hoss—*The Trees of Yosemite.* Stanford University Press, 1932.) \$2.

Matthes, F. E. *Geologic history of the Yosemite Valley.* Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1930. 137 p. illus., maps. (U. S. G. S. Professional Paper, 160)

An authoritative account of the geology of Yosemite Valley based on field studies covering many years. Illustrations are remarkable. Technical, but, nevertheless, a desirable item for school libraries. Bibliography. \$1.10.

Russell, C. P. *One hundred years in Yosemite.* Stanford University, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1931. xvi, 242 p. illus., maps.

SANTA ROSA REGIONAL MEETING

SANTA ROSA JUNIOR COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 18, 1933

10:30 A. M.

Council meeting open to all members

12:00 A. M.

Book Luncheon at the Junior College 85c

Speaker: Jewel Gardener, Librarian,
Professional Library, Sacramento

*Highlights of My South Ameri-
can Trip*

1:30 P. M.

Round Table Conference

Reservations for luncheon are to be sent to Mabel White, Presidio Junior High School, San Francisco, Calif. by February 13, 1933.

Directions: Santa Rosa is about an hour and a half trip from Sausalito. Sacramento librarians will find "The Valley of the Moon" route through Napa and Sonoma the best approach. East Bay people going by way of the Carquinez Bridge will find the Napa and Sonoma route desirable. The Santa Rosa Junior College is located on the Redwood Highway, one mile north of town.

Don't Forget to be at Santa Rosa
Junior College
February
18

A rather complete story of human events in Yosemite and the central Sierra Nevada. Matters of minor importance not treated fully in the text are included in the exhaustive chronology in the appendix. Original sources are cited throughout. Contains material on the Yosemite proper, the Southern mines and Mono County not published elsewhere. The bibliography is extensive. (For history see also Farquhar, 1925 and 1926, under *Sequoia* and *General Grant*). \$3.50.

U. S. Department of the Interior. Circular of general information regarding Yosemite National Park, 1932. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1932. 82 p. illus, maps.

An exceedingly useful publication to be obtained free of charge from the Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, Calif. It contains brief descriptions of Yosemite features with information on reaching them; suggestions as to how to get the most out of a Yosemite visit are made by those responsible for the administration of the park. Rules and regulations are included. Maps are excellent. The bibliography will prove valuable to one intent on reading up on the Yosemite.

GENERAL WORKS ON CALIFORNIA NATIONAL PARKS

The following items have been selected from a large number of works that pertain to all national parks in California.

Albright, H. M., and Taylor, F. J. Oh, Ranger! Stanford University, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1928. xii, 178 p. illus.

An interesting combination of facts and anecdotes which combine to give the reader a general knowledge of national parks and the Park Service. The senior author is Director of the National Park Service. \$1.00.

Kelly, D. G., Edgemon, J. W., and Chick, W. D. Three Scout Naturalists in the National Parks. New York, Brewer, Warren, and Putnam, 1931. 237 p. illus.

An intimate account of a summer expedition as field assistants to the Senior Naturalist of the National Parks. Yosemite, pp. 30-41; 146-162; 210-237; Sequoia and General Grant, pp. 111-145; Lassen, pp. 194-209. Includes scientific information of authentic source presented in form to be comprehended by pupils of upper grades.

Rolfe, M. A. Our National Parks, Book two. New York, B. H. Sanborn & Co., 1928. xviii, 329 p. illus., map.

One of very few books on national parks written for children. (Fifth and Sixth grade pupils). The parks are described in story form. Sequoia and General Grant, pp. 33-72; Lassen Volcanic, pp. 93-108; Yosemite, pp. 1-32. Should be in every school library.

Yard, R. S. The National Parks portfolio. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1928. 270 p. illus., maps.

Price \$1.00. Brief notes. Remarkable illustrations.

BOOKS FOR THE CHILD'S OWN LIBRARY

A Radio Talk

by Mrs. Elinor M. Bauman, Teacher-Librarian,
David-Lubin School, Sacramento

(Note: This is the speech written by Mrs. Bauman for presentation over KGO in early December. It was read by Benny Walker as part of the program of the Woman's Magazine of the Air. Mr. Walker emphasized the importance of the school librarian's influence on the reading tastes of children, and called the attention of mothers to the work of C. S. L. A. inviting them to write to the Book Committee for advice on Book Selection. Mrs. Bauman has received most interesting letters from mothers in all parts of the west.)

Today, there are so many beautiful books for children that it is difficult to choose among them. There are also many undesirable books, these further complicate the problem of choice, for they are usually attractive in appearance. There is a growing realization of the importance of first experiences with literature, and a willingness to spend more time in the selection of books. We no longer select "a book for the child of seven," "a book for the child of ten," but we take into consideration the intelligence, the interests and the experiences of the child for whom we are choosing the book. Frequently, we are asked the question, "What is one to do in the way of books for the child who does not care to read?" The answer is that there is no such child, provided the right books can be found.

I am going to confine myself to the many lovely illustrated editions that appear especially at Christmas time. Although the best illustrated books make heavy demands on the purse, they are good economy in the end, particularly since, as a rule, it is the best literature which has attracted to its service the work of the best artists.

Picture books: These are growing in importance and are not confined any more to children too little to read. A number of these are noteworthy for their text as well as for their pictures, and all of the titles I mention I have seen in the hands of my own library groups. No nursery library is complete without a Mother Goose. On my shelves, is one illustrated by Blanche F. Wright, "The Real Mother Goose" that is particularly appealing to children. Mother Goose rimes share one quality with great poetry—to enjoy them it is not necessary to provide a step by step interpretation. There is a magic in unfamiliar words, and we narrow a child's horizon unduly when we limit him to expressions and images with which he is acquainted. Other editions by such artists as C. B. Falls, Kate Greenaway, Maud and Miska Petersham, and Jessie Wilcox Smith have an especial appeal to children. The Scandinavian picture books by Elsa Beskow are all that they should be, many of them offering a rare combination of the imaginative and the realistic which is altogether to children's liking. One interesting feature of the Beskow books is that they are so different from each other it is hard to realize that they are by the same artist. These titles are most satisfying to children of

the primary grades: "The Tale of the Little Old Woman," "Buddy's Adventures in the Blueberry Patch," "The Adventures of Peter and Lotta," "Pelle's New Suit."

Little children seem instinctively drawn to living creatures, and the following books by Kurt Wiese are delightful. When this artist lived in Germany, he spent several years traveling with a circus, and this helped to give him the knowledge of animals that is so apparent in his pictures and stories. Children of third and fourth grade reading ability will love "Karoo the Kangaroo," "Wallie the Walrus," "Ella the Elephant," "Liang and Lo;" and "Freddy the Detective," written by Walter Brooks and illustrated by Kurt Wiese is one of the most popular books on my shelves.

Other times and other countries furnish the settings for some unusually well written and beautifully designed books. Boys and girls of sixth and seventh grade reading ability will enjoy these: "Gao of the Ivory Coast," by Kate Seabrook and illustrated by E. Parin A'aulaire gives a variety of real geographic and folk-lore information of the primitive African natives. "How They Carried the Goods," by Charles Muller and illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren tells in dramatic chapters the steps in the transportation of merchandise from three thousand years B. C. when ancient Egyptians labored to haul giant blocks of limestone in clumsy sleds along the Nile, for the Pyramids must be built—down to our own century and Frank Knecht, the intrepid aviator, who flies through clouds and wind and darkness to deliver a life-saving serum. "Marko the King's Son," by Clarence A. Manning introduces one of the national heroes of the Serbs—and a glorious one, too. "Back of Time," a new book by M. I. Ross takes its readers on a thrilling expedition into the heart of Australia with a boy and his father. "The Vengeance of Fu Chang," by Winifred Howard offers mystery and adventure in China, and is so full of narrow escapes and tense moments that it will be hard to put it down until it is finished.

Children no longer have to be coaxed to read biography. This class of books is popular, perhaps, because many biographies now are so vivacious. "Romantic Rebel," the story of Nathaniel Hawthorne, will be enjoyed by any boy or girl of Junior High age who is interested in writing. The author, Hildegard Hawthorne, has given an account of Hawthorne's struggle to become an author. The book also gives a picture of New England life in the first half of the nineteenth century. The illustrations are excellently and appropriately done by W. M. Berger.

A book which seems to be the only one of its kind is Ann Berry's "Art for Children." This is a collection of famous paintings and prints selected because of some particular interest for boys and girls, and arranged in groups such as "The Book of Beasts," "The Book of Ships," "The Book of Legends and Adventures." Miss Berry, a noted English art critic and teacher, has written an introduction to each group. Many of the paintings are reproduced in full color. This would be a beautiful gift book for a child past the fourth grade.

I have just put on my shelves a beautiful

Italian edition of C. Collodi's "Pinocchio." I wonder if this story of a wooden marionette, with its boisterous type of humor, isn't the most popular and best loved of all children's books. Translated from the Italian by Carol Della Chiesa, and profusely illustrated in colors by Attilio Mussino, it is a rare, lovely, gift book for a child from the fourth grade up. This book, however, can be procured in all types of editions and at all prices.

DINNER AT SWEDISH APPLIED ARTS

Librarians of C. S. L. A. found time, even during busy Institute days, for an evening of entertainment and fun together. The scene of the happy gathering was the Swedish Applied Arts in San Francisco, and there were some fifty members present.

The evening's entertainment, arranged for by the Book Committee, included a delicious Swedish dinner, an exploration of the fascinating displays of exquisite weaving, needlework, and other forms of typically Swedish domestic art, and last, but not least, a delightful demonstration by the hostess and her protege of Swedish dances.

It was in the large, low-ceilinged basement room, where the dancing took place, that even the most dignified of the librarians present yielded to the invitation of their hostess virtually to "lose themselves" in the gaiety of the dances. Picture for yourself, if you will, personages such as Florence Baker and Margaret Girdner in the whirl of the "Shoemaker's Dance" or "a Swedish polka," and you will know something of the hilarity of the occasion.

The charm of the thoroughly Swedish at-

mosphere was greatly enhanced by the personality of the hostess herself. At first, the quaint, peasant-like Swedish woman had cooked the dinner with her own hands, and entered into the dancing with all of the spontaneity and enthusiasm of a buxom Swedish lass. Then, after the dancing was over, as the cultured and charming speaker of the evening, she told of Swedish folkways and customs, of Swedish art and music, of Swedish literature as moulded by tradition and the rigorous climate of Sweden. Through it all she wove her own philosophy, the story of her life and of her mission—to preserve for posterity a bit of the old Swedish life and Swedish art, which are so fast disappearing in her own country.

Excerpt from *LA NUEVA PROVINCIA*, (leading daily of Bahia Blanca, Argentina,) Sabado 27 de Agosto de 1932.

BIBLIOTECA RIVADAVIA

Visitantes

Acompañadas por el señor Antonio Padolini visitaron ayer la Biblioteca Rivadavia las señoritas Jewel Gardiner y Ada May Dougall.

La señorita Gardiner es bibliotecaria de la biblioteca de la Escuela Profesional de Maestros de la ciudad de Sacramento, California y realiza un viaje de estudio por distintos países sudamericanos y la señorita Dougall es profesora de un colegio secundario de la misma ciudad de Sacramento.

Los visitantes recorrieron todas las dependencias de la Biblioteca inquiriendo diversos informes sobre su funcionamiento mostrándose gratamente impresionadas por la obra que la institución realiza.

Date Book for Ready Reference

February 18th Regional Meeting at Santa Rosa

March 6 Regional Meeting at Sacramento

April 9 C. S. L. A. Joint Meeting at Oakland

May 6 Annual Meeting in San Francisco

JUST AMONG OURSELVES

WHEN IS A LIBRARIAN NOT A TEACHER?

All day boys and girls come and go in the school library. It is the school librarian's privilege to meet not a definite schedule of classes, but the entire student-body of her school. Some eager and willing, others laggard or even resentful, students come to the library for assistance in work and play. At some time all receive more or less formal lessons in the use of library tools, but more effective, because more personal, is constant individual instruction. A boy who has been shown that the card catalog can help him to find mystery and detective stories will, we hope, remember the same catalog when he needs a history book. To aid in the pursuit of our students' individual hobbies is a pleasant experience. Where is the librarian who fears even Technocracy when she remembers the boys and girls growing up in her library?

This wide friendship does not deny to the school librarian close contact with her own class. The group of library assistants are her own, and all her resources for teaching and leadership may be taxed to keep clerical work inconspicuous, reference work efficient, and at the same time to maintain the necessary "esprit de corps" among her boy and girl librarians.

The ethical training afforded by a library is of great importance to the school librarian. She has no time nor wish for formal discipline, but must show her students the way to personal responsibility and self-discipline.

Contact between the librarian and other teachers is of mutual benefit. What the librarian may contribute to enrich the class-room teacher's lesson plans may be repaid by the specialist's advice to the librarian on book selection. On faculty committees the librarian serves with pleasure and profit. Friendly contacts made there bring teachers to the library, and the librarian can contribute much to faculty projects through her knowledge of the student-body, and her familiarity with books and magazines, the sources of ideas.

In working hours the librarian and her fellow teachers are about equal. After school the teacher gives assistance to lagging pupils, and the librarian meets informally boys and girls seeking references and pleasure reading. Although the librarian is free from the correcting of papers after school, her technical and clerical work probably brings her to the library many week ends. While the classroom teacher may be working on her lesson plans in the evening, the school librarian of elementary and junior high schools especially, is spending many hours on the preparation of stories and book reviews.

Lastly, in training the librarian and other teachers are on a footing of equality. Especially in the high school field there are many former classroom teachers who have gone to a

library school for the year of training necessary to their new specialized work. The person fortunate enough to enter a school library immediately after college has behind her preparation amounting often to a year and a half of graduate work.

To all in the schools come boys and girls. Those of us who teach in the pleasant surroundings of the library share with our friends in the classroom the pleasures and problems inherent in all teaching. Our duties, our hours and our training are comparable. The question has been asked, "Is a librarian a teacher?" The answer may well be, "When is a librarian not a teacher?"

DORIS MARTIN, Associate Editor.

STUDY OF INEXPENSIVE SERIES

The Book Committee is still receiving congratulations on the report published in the May 1932 Bulletin entitled "Study of Inexpensive Series Suitable for School Libraries." A recent note from Miss Lucile F. Fargo, Acting Director of the Library School, George Peabody College for Teachers, offers the following comment. "It (the study) has proved very useful to us, so useful in fact, that we should like to secure two additional copies . . ."

The material gathered in this study has now been taken over by the American Library Association for further study and publication.

THE NOVEMBER BULLETIN

The Book Week number of the Bulletin has proven to be a popular number. All of the extra copies (about 35) have been sold at 25c a copy. That should break up the depression!

BOOK NOTES

Librarians attending the Institute meeting of the Association in San Francisco were delighted to receive a copy of "Book Notes," the mimeographed book review of new books written by the Book Committee. These evaluations of new books suitable for school libraries will be presented to members attending the various Book Luncheons held at the regional conferences. Don't miss these luncheons; you can't afford to miss the book reviews. A limited number of these reviews may be secured from Miss Margaret Girdner. Send a large self-addressed envelope.

School librarians of Northern California have been the recipients of some very useful gifts from Foster & Futerwick Bookbinders. The desk calendar, the series of art pictures on American history, and the handy little notebooks are most useful. Thank you!

WATERLESS MOUNTAIN

Mrs. Laura Adams Armer, author of "Waterless Mountain," the winner of the 1932 Newberry prize for juvenile fiction addressed the Northern California School Librarians at the institute meeting in December.

Referring to the little hero of her book, Mrs. Armer said she had not seen the Navajo Indian lad for eight years. This year she renewed his acquaintance when he unexpectedly came to the Arizona trading post where she was staying. He looked the picture of self reliance, sturdy, erect and dignified. Mrs. Armer learned from the "Big Man" of the post that "Younger Brother," though but fifteen years of age, had accepted the responsibility of the support of his family. His father had died of tuberculosis last spring and certain people were trying to get his mother's sheep. He was asking aid from the "Big Man."

"When I heard that," Mrs. Armer said, "and when I saw the perfect self reliance on the face that looked out from beneath that big Stetson hat, I knew that I had not made him do too big a thing in my book, when I had him go to the "Wide Water of the West."

Mrs. Armer described vividly the character of the Navajo Country, and explained its influence on the cultural and spiritual life of the people. Her investigation into the mythology as revealed in the ceremonial sand paintings of the shamen, suggested a profundity of purpose far greater than the writing of books for children. She told of the findings of her research, of the discovery of evidence of the existence of a stellar cult among the Navajos, so remote in their history that it is quite unsuspected by the medicine men who today are performing the ritual of the tribe. In this connection, Mrs. Armer told of the marvelous memory feats of the shamen who carry on the tribal tradition through the medium of songs and sand paintings.

After explaining the technique of the art of sand painting, Mrs. Armer said "Here in the possession of a primitive people, is the only art of America, uninfluenced by the rest of the world." She made a strong plea for the preservation, stating that it was slowly passing away with the passing of the old men who have preserved it. Her own share in the work of preservation is represented by her copies of close to one hundred sand paintings now in the possession of the museum at Santa Fe.

The conditions under which all the painting and writing and research were undertaken, were revealed as trying in the extreme. Sand storms, sweltering heat, cloud bursts and drought, bad food, or no food, and never adequate shelter. All these hardships were conquered in the pursuit of understanding the Navajo people, and out of that understanding, came the book, "Waterless Mountain."

OVER THE AIR!

C. S. L. A. Northern section is very proud of a recent addition to its activities, that of radio broadcasting. Books for younger children was the theme of a talk sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Bauman, David Lubin Elementary School, Sacramento, and broadcasted just before Christmas over the NBC network as far east as Denver as part of the Woman's Magazine of the Air program.

This is the first of a series to be offered at irregular intervals over this station, and is sponsored by our energetic Book Committee. Congratulations! We are proud of C. S. L. A.

Are you among the missing school librarians; or, have you paid your dues? \$1.50 mailed to Edith Titecomb, Treasurer, Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, San Jose, will take care of your membership.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Joint Meeting

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SECTIONS

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CLUB, 525 BELLEVUE, OAKLAND

Sunday, April 9, 1933

MEETINGS

9:00 A. M. Directors meeting at breakfast

10:00 A. M. Business meeting of the Association

12:30 P. M. Luncheon

3:00 P. M. Joint Committee Meetings

WRINKLES AND GADGETS

Let us give credit where credit is due! Any success of this little department is due, not to my humble editing and few "rummaging" contributions, but to you C. S. L. A. members, **yourselves**. Many thanks for sharing your ideas so wholeheartedly. (Shall we continue the department?)

Hollis Virginia Knopf, Associate Editor.

We all, unless we can afford to have them mounted before using, have the experience of having our large books pleat up more or less, front and back. The leaves first wrinkle, then crease, then pleat. Prevention here is much easier than cure. As soon as a leaf betrays creasing by showing a tiny edge projecting beyond the edge of the book, strip it from inner to outer edge with ordinary linen adhesive tape. Two or three, or even more in a large leaf book are necessary to hold the leaf stiff so it will not continue to pleat. If it is necessary to strip over parts of the type page it is better to do so than to lose the book entirely; but ordinarily if the pleating fly leaves, or with the dictionaries, sometimes a part of the preface, are tapped the damage will go no further. If there has been a considerable pleating before discovery it is well to put the book under a weight for some days until the injured leaves are again flattened out. By this means quite bad cases may be reclaimed.

Schools with new libraries and small book collections often look around for devices to make a few books look like many. In several such libraries the top shelf has been removed all around the room and the upper part of each section then used for posters, displays, etc.

Another device is to leave the lower shelves vacant.

One junior high school librarian has removed all of the shelves of one section and hung a bulletin board, just the size of the section, temporarily in the section.

Do you know that you can find used copies of *FORTUNE* in some of our second-hand book and magazine stores in San Francisco, for fifty cents and less; and copies of other magazines, cheaper, correspondingly?

A cross word puzzle cut from the daily paper affords a fine opportunity to teach the use of reference books.

From Chico comes the following suggestion that should prove useful in a school library that maintains classroom collections or is for any reason divided into several locations:

Every book in the library is entered in a straight author list on manila cards. In this case, the manila list tells whether a given book is in the college library, the children's library,

the text-book library, biology department, industrial education department, or as yet uncatalogued in the work room. Thus, it is decidedly supplementary to the card catalogs (college or children's) and is the list by which all office checking is done.

We are glad to hear from Mr. H. W. Morton of the Publishers Distributing Service, 704 Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, that he is now able to handle our orders for Bobbs-Merrill books. Most books within that company's educational department are subject to a 25 per cent discount; others, slightly less.

Do you have trouble in collecting fines? This system has worked in junior high. Have a class librarian chosen in each Home Room. Have a meeting of the class librarians once a week. Give each one slips for those in his room that owe fines. At the Home Room meeting the following day these slips are given out and the guilty ones report to the library at once.

The ingenuity of our fellow workers! One says she has accumulated, during several years' time, from grocery stores, delicatessen shops and the school cafeteria, a quantity of five-pound cheese boxes which hold 3 by 5 inch cards on end. They serve admirably for the preliminary arrangement of cards which will later be put in the regular files. When not full, a strong rubber band put around the box in back of the last card will hold them in an upright position. She also uses them for her files of cards representing delinquent texts. They are incomparably better than the traditional shoe box!

A glass eraser, bought at any stationery store, is very useful for correcting L. C. cards. The eraser is made of finely spun glass. Refills are available.

Many of us have been using Number 50 chip for standard picture mount. After rather extensive experiment it has been found that Number 60 stands up quite well enough for practical purposes. It is 20 per cent thinner than Number 50, so the files will hold 20 per cent more pictures. Also there are 60 full size sheets (480 standard mounts) in a bundle, as compared with 50 sheets (400 mounts) of Number 50, at the same price per bundle.

Have you often wondered where you could secure some of these very attractive travel posters? Most railroad and steamship companies, tourist bureaus and consul offices are only too glad to send you such posters for the asking. Following are a few that have sent out really fascinating ones:

Consulate of Switzerland, 485 California

Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Travel and Industrial Development Ass'n of Great Britain and Ireland, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Japan Tourist Bureau, care Japanese Gov't Railways, One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Hawaii Tourist Bureau, San Francisco, California.

And for small sums, from:

Great Western Railway of England, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Some of us have been using pamphlet boxes to house the back numbers of our unbound magazines. We find this a most convenient method of handling these unbound copies, shelving the boxes with the bound magazines.

The Sacramento Junior High printing shops are printing catalog cards for the elementary school libraries. Perhaps other cities, where a central library does the cataloging for all of the school libraries, have other duplicating devices.

Here is a suggestion that should appeal to some of our elementary and junior high school librarians. Have the children compile a list entitled, "Favorite Books of Famous Men," such as Alexander always carried the "Iliad," etc.

A "wrinkle" from San Jose makes the most of the fact that a little contest now and then is relished by the best of men, and children! The stunt is to guess the titles of books from pictures representing the words—NOT thought—of the title. Pictures were cut from magazines and pasted on uniform size of Gaynor Tonal paper in assorted colors. The author's full names were requested to be given with titles, making the card catalog unbelievably popular. This educational side had been entirely overlooked and came as a pleasant surprise to our contributing librarian. Following is the list of titles used. Most of the pictures are simple enough, but suggestions are given when difficult.

- 1 Defoe—**Robinson Crusoe**. Bird (robin) boy (son) crew of a ship; woman sewing.
- 2 Pyle—**Men of iron**.
- 3 Barbour—**Relief pitcher**. R E and a leaf for Relief.
- 4 Kingsley—**Water babies**.
- 5 Henry—**Cabbages and kings**.
- 6 Dudley—**School four**.
- 7 Pyle—**Book of pirates**.
- 8 Jerome—**Three men in a boat**.
- 9 Altsheier—**Horsemen of the plains**. Use planes from Montgomery Ward catalogs.
- 10 Alcott—**Rose in Bloom**.
- 11 Hudspeth—**Oregon chief**.
- 12 Hergesheimer—**Swords and roses**.
- 13 Crew—**Trojan boy**.
- 14 Alcott—**Little Women**.
- 15 Dix—**Merrylips**. Teeth and smiling lips from toothpaste ad.
- 16 Scott—**Ivanhoe**. Letter I, moving van, a hoe.

17 Dickens—**Christmas carol**. Carollers singing.

18 Adams—**Red caps and lillies**.

19 Johnson—**Lion**.

20 Bar—**House on Cherry Street**.

21 Bennett—**Barnaby Lee**. A barn, letters A B, picture of Robert E. Lee.

22 Amicis—**Heart**.

23 Cooper—**Deerslayer**.

24 Curwood—**Grizzly king**.

25 Custer—**Boots and saddles**.

26 Tarkington—**Penrod**.

27 Tarkington—**Seventeen**.

28 Dodge—**Hans Brinker; or, The silver skates**.

Just the last part.

29 Barbour—**The half-back**.

30 Alcott—**The old-fashioned girl**.

31 Stevenson—**Black arrow**.

32 Meigs—**New moon**.

33 Alcott—**Little Men**.

34 Hawthorne—**House of seven gables**. Shades of dead and gone librarians! She used **seven** pictures of Clark Gable for this!

Unbound weeklies, such as OUTLOOK and LITERARY DIGEST, refuse to stand erect on the shelves, and if kept in volume bundles, lying flat they are all but impossible to use for reference when whole classes at once want material covering the past two or three years. Our shop came to our rescue, as wood-shops always seem to do. We got some five-ply wall board, and the shop made frames of it, top, bottom and ends, like boxes lacking two faces. These fitted our shelves in length, and in height they fitted the periodical for which they were made. Before nailing up, the top and bottom boards were grooved with the proper saw, spacing grooves an inch and a quarter apart, center to center. Into these, partitions of Number 20 chip are slipped, making upright compartments, each holding four numbers (one month) of the magazine. With labels carrying the month and year running along the top, the weeklies are quickly located and returned.

The Medical Library in San Jose uses a Kardex "visible" record for its periodicals. A four by six card is used which has space for checking in current issues and for the record of bound volumes.

And from our Capitol City comes the following delightful gadget:

A literary map of California is most fascinating regardless of the age of the maker. If one is interested in stories about cattle raising in the early days the map resembles a poster for a rodeo. Another child enjoying the period of Ramona gives the California map a Spanish effect. Stories of the Days of '49 picture the Gold Rush, and so on.

For paper, use Screenings, the weight that is sold on the roll. By posting this sheet on a large bulletin board space, several children can participate. The pictures, done in pen and ink, and later colored, are drawn relative in size to the map and placed as geographically near the locale of the story as possible. Beneath each picture print in fine lettering the title of the book. Fixative insures the color remaining and two coats of orange shellac result in that "antique effect."

Some of your poorest readers will copy charming sketches from books. Their artistic talent will allow them to participate in a library activity. Such contributions are usually found to be most worth while for both student and librarian. By keeping the map on the wall over a considerable period of time, additions may be made as more books are read and new books come from the press. The following is merely a suggestive list, by no means complete:

Bass—**Stories of early times.** Sketch a pony express horse and rider.

Boldton & Adams—**California's Story.** Vigilantes at San Francisco.

Cloud—**On the trails of yesterday.** Padre walking El Camino Real.

Dana—**Three years before the mast.** Boat at anchor in Southern California.

Deming—**Indians in winter camp.** Campfire, Indians, Northern California.

Fox—**In Old California.** Marshall panning gold at Coloma.

Jackson—**Ramona.** Senorita.

Koch—**Little journeys to our western wonderland.** Custom house at Monterey.

Le Conte—**Cubby bears in California.** Bear flag Sutters Fort.

Lull—**Golden River.** Floods, levees, Sacramento River.

Lyman—**John Marsh.** Early day Doctor near Martinez.

Morrow—**Beyond the blue Sierras.** Spanish cavalcade en route.

McMurray—**Pioneers of Rocky Mts. and the West.** Trappers and scouts on trail.

McSpadden—**California, a romantic story.** Mission church, Carmel type.

Shannon—**California fairy tales.** Cactus plant on desert.

Any one having "wrinkles" or "gadgets" to offer for publication please send at any time (don't wait until requested!) to Hollis Virginia Knopf, Marin Junior College, Kentfield, California.

LONG BEACH ELEMENTARY READING LIST

By Alice B. Lewis, Supervisor, Boys' and Girls' Dep't., Long Beach Public Library.

That the bugbear known as "Required Reading" need not trouble school children in Long Beach is evidenced by the attractive book lists which were placed in their hands this autumn. The list for elementary pupils bears the simple title "Books," and the cover is enlivened by a reproduction in color of one of Jessie Wilcox Smith's Book Week posters. Below the picture appear the inviting words, "Treasure Room," and the succeeding pages sustain the interest aroused by the cover.

Through the generous co-operation of the publishers in supplying cuts, many illustrations

from the books listed have been included. The outstanding characteristics of these illustrations is action, and they cannot fail to stimulate the interest of children in the books from which they are taken.

The books themselves represent high standards of selection and cover a wide range of reading interests. Brief descriptive annotations designed to attract young readers accompany the titles. There is neither grading nor grouping of titles in the body of the list, but there is a subject index.

Congratulations to Mrs. White and to the school librarians who have helped her to make so fine a list.

(Above may be obtained by sending 15c to Curriculum Department, City Schools, 715 Locust Ave., Long Beach, California.)

SAN DIEGO JR. H. S. LIST

San Diego librarians and teachers in the Junior H. S. under leadership of Miss Ora M. Draper have prepared a "Home reading guide" for Junior H. S. pupils that correlates with the curriculum. The cover in color is a reproduction of the poster "Books" by the National Association of Book Publishers. The booklet is illustrated with cuts from the courtesy of the publishers. The titles are not graded; brief annotations are given; and in the back additional blank pages for further titles. It is an excellent guide and our southern members are to be congratulated.

Subscriptions for the Bulletin of our Southern Section may be obtained for 50 cents a year from Miss Katherine Folger, Metropolitan High School, Los Angeles. This Bulletin always contains a recommended list of books, prepared by the Book Committee.

Remember

OUR NEXT REGIONAL
MEETING FEBRUARY

EIGHTEENTH AT
SANTA ROSA

J. C.

California School Library Association

Annual Meeting, April 9, 1933

We hope you are planning to attend the seventh annual meeting of the California School Library Association, in Oakland on April 9th. It will be an ideal time to greet your friends and talk over professional interests.

PLANS FOR THE DAY

The meeting will be held in the Women's Athletic Club, 525 Bellevue, Oakland.

9:45 Registration. Fee \$50.

10:00 Business meeting.

12:00 Adjournment for luncheon, \$1.00.

3:00 Round tables and committee meetings.

Cars will await members at Hotel Oakland at 9:45 a. m., for transportation to Women's Athletic Club. Directors' cars will leave at 8:45 a. m.

Take Twenty-second Key Route train from San Francisco; or No. 12 or No. 18 car going out Grand Avenue from Oakland.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

*I HOTEL OAKLAND.

European plan

With bath

\$2.50 Single room.

3.50 Double room.

4.00 Twin beds.

Without bath

\$1.50 Single room.

2.00 Single room.

2.50 Double room.

3.00 Twin beds.

*II HOTEL LEAMINGTON

European plan.

With bath

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 Single room.

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 Double room.

\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 Twin beds.

Without bath

\$1.50, \$2.00 Single room.

\$2.50, \$3.00 Double room.

\$3.00 Twin beds.

III. HOTEL LAKE MERRITT.

\$2.50 for single and \$3.00 double for suites consisting of a room, bath, dressing room and a small kitchenette with frigidaire. The location of this hotel overlooking the Lake is most attractive.

IV. HOTEL DURANT, Berkeley.

With Bath

\$2.50 Single room.

\$3.00 Double room.

\$4.00 Twin beds.

Without bath

\$1.50, \$2.00 Single room.

\$2.50 Double room.

\$3.00 Twin beds.

Dining room in connection with all these hotels with moderately priced meals.

* Also Coffee Shop service.

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